lity during the renewal period of insurance. The decision of the Company on the renewal of the Policy will depend on the response from he Director General of Police, Punjab.

Case against Topoban Housing Finance Limited

1171. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that various types of financing and leasing companies have been floated in major cities of the country which provide finance for purchasing houses, motor vehicles etc.;

(b) whether Government are also aware that these finance leasing companies are duping unsuspecting loan seekers from them;

(c) whether Government have looked into the complaints against Topoban Housing Finance Limited with its headquarters at Ansal Chamber of Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi with many branch offices in Punjab which have allegedly duped hundreds of loan seekers in Punjab; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Non-banking financial companies, including hire-purchase finance companies and equipment leasing companies have been floated in various parts of the country under the Companies Act, 1966. The deposit taking activities of the non-banking financial companies are regulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as per their directions in this regard.

(c) and (d) Complaints from public against Topoban Housing Finance Limited have been looked into by National Housing Bank (NHB) in November/December 1990 and again in July/August 1991 to verify compliance with the Housing Finance Companies (NHB) directions, 1989 relating to acceptance of deposits. In the light of their findings, NHB has already advised Topoban Housing Finance Limited to comply with NHB's directions in all respects.

Anti-dumping duties on cotton yarn by EEC

1172. SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that EEC propose to levy provisional anti-dumping duties on Indian cotton yarn;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the total value of Indian Cotton Yarn exported to EEC countries and anticipated loss due to the proposed levy by the EEC;

(d) whether the Chairman of the SIMA has represented to the Government regarding this; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action proposoed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) On 22nd March 1990, the EEC initiated Anti-dumping proceedings against imports of cotton yarn from Brazil, Egypt, India, Thailand and Turkey. Two teams of EEC officials visited India in October and November, 1990 to conduct investigations. In May, 1991 our Embassy in Brussels informed us that there were indications that the EEC Commission was likely to impose Anti-dumping duties. We advised our Embassy to take up the matter with the Commission and pointed out several legal loopholes in the EEC case against India. The Embassy took up these issues with the EEC Commission. The Anti-dumping Advisory Committee of the European Commission met on 24th July, 1991 and approved the imposition of provisional Anti-dumping duties against Brussels, Egypt, Thailand, Turkey and India. In respect of India, the duties proposed to be levied on cotton yarn range between 0.2

per cent to 15.9 per cent. However, the notification regarding the imposition of these provisional duties has not yet been issued by the European Commission.

(c) The total value of Indian Cotton yarn exported to EEC countries during the years 1988 to 1990 is given below:—

Year	Value in Million Rs.
1988	709.24
1989	679.22
1990	1890.24

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter has already been taken up with the EEC at the Ministerial level for a review of the EEC move.

Export of Cement

1173. SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cement industries have signed a M.O.U. with some foreign countries to export cement;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the total amount of foreign exchange revenue expected through cement export during 1991-92; and

(d) whether any special facilities and arrangements have been made by Government to encourage such exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Government is not directly involved in agreements signed by private companies with foreign buyers and is, therefore, not aware of any MOU signed by the Cement Industry with some foreign countries.

(c) The Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council have estimated that cement exports during 1991-92 would be of the order of Rs. 50 crores.

(d) Government propose to allow import of coal by Cement units for export production under the Advance Licensing Scheme.

Share of Large Business Houses in Indian Foreign Trade

1174. SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large business houses claim lion's share in gross value of Indian Exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the names of the monopoly houses and their value of imports;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a majority of large houses lose foreign exchange;

(d) if so, the names of those large houses and the amount of foreign exchange lost individually; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to correct this alarming situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (e) According to a study undertaken by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) on the export performance of the large industrial houses in India, 50 large industrial houses contributed 9.8 per cent to the total exports of the country in 1989-90.

Large industrial houses have a major role to play in the economic, industrial and export development of the country. Though they have contributed to the industrial growth, their export earning do not match with their foreign exchange utilisation. This situation is now changing in the sense that the exports and the imports ratio has been narrowing down from 1:1.69 in 1986-87 to 1:1.42 in 1989-90. Their role in the sphere of exports needs to be emphasised particularly in the context of the recent policy pronouncements made in